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OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 18, 1950

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In This Issue

Japan—Wider Control of Economy and Foreign Trade Accorded.... 286
Spain—Industrial Expansion Stimulated in Past Few Years..... 291
India—Oilseeds Exports Represent Source of Foreign Exchange.... 294
New Zealand—Adverse Balance with Canada Greatly Reduced.... 296
Hungary—Economic Development Severely Affected by War..... 300
Pakistan—Development of Mining Industry is Being Considered... 301
Canada—Trade with Egypt, French and Spanish Africa, Morocco.. 304
Canada—Imports in Past Year Reflected High Consumption Level.. 306
Canada—Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade..... 310
Canada—Imports, by Countries (January-December, 1949)..... 313
Canada—Imports, by Commodities (January-December, 1949)..... 316
Haiti—Prosperous Conditions Prevailed Throughout the Year..... 318

Regular Features

Foreign Exchange Quotations 324
Foreign Trade Service Abroad 321
Trade and Tariff Regulations 320
Transportation 320

COVER SUBJECT—Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, comprising part of the first shipment from Canada to Mexico, arriving at Mexico City the end of last year. The consignment, consisting of sixty-five cows and five bulls, made the final section of their journey from Canada in six aircraft. The Mexican Government is showing much interest in the purchase of Canadian cattle to rebuild its Aftosa decimated herds, and arranged for two leading breeders to attend the All-Canadian Holstein sale in Toronto last October for this purpose. Among the shipment was a grandson of Montvic Rag Apple Marksman, six times All-Canadian champion. Douglas S. Cole (at centre), Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Mexico, was instrumental in arranging for the purchase of Canadian cattle for Mexico.

Price 10 cents

54051—1

Japan Accorded Wider Control of Its Economy and Foreign Trade

Past year featured by transfer of greater responsibilities from Occupational Authorities to Japanese Government and private enterprise—Production and export trade improved, but new markets must be developed—First balanced budget in many years submitted for 1949-50—New measures introduced to assist rehabilitation program.

By J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative for Canada

TOKYO.—Economic recovery received prime consideration in this country during the past year, and Japan entered the current calendar year with a minimum of restrictions and controls over its domestic and foreign trade, which represents a complete reversal of the situation prevailing at the outset of 1949. The Occupation Authorities transferred a large share of the control over most phases of the domestic economy and foreign trade to the Japanese Government and to private channels during the past twelve months.

The basic economic problems facing postwar Japan are still a long way from being solved. The country lacks vital raw materials needed for key industries, such as cotton, petroleum products, wool, iron ore, coking coal, hides and skins, phosphate and salt, and furthermore is by no means self-sufficient in other essential items, such as lumber and pulp, and certain other minerals, such as tin, lead and manganese. These commodities have to be imported, along with substantial quantities of foodstuffs, to support the rapidly growing population.

The only method by which Japan can pay for essential imports is from the proceeds of her export trade. The country's export volume in 1949 is still below prewar levels. It is also far short of the total required to permit Japan to purchase the necessary quantities of essential raw materials and foodstuffs to maintain even the present relatively low standard of living. It is, therefore, necessary to increase the level of Japan's export trade and for the country to procure raw materials and foodstuffs at lower prices than those prevailing during the past few years.

New Export Markets Necessary

Since markets such as China and Manchuria, formerly Japan's principal sources of supply for raw materials and her best export outlets, are virtually closed, Japan must seek alternative markets in the face of increased competition from other trading nations. There has been a marked improvement in industrial production since the commencement of the occupation, but the textile industry has lagged far behind. There is also an urgent need for new equipment and machinery and for increased electrical power supplies, lack of which is handicapping efficient low-cost production. Japanese industrialists and technicians are largely out of touch with recent technical advances in North America and Western Europe. Furthermore, Japanese traders have little or no knowledge of changing demand in export markets. The Japanese merchant shipping fleet was largely destroyed during the war and will have to be replaced.

Many of the problems facing Japan are capable of solution within a reasonable period, particularly if United States financial aid and technical and other expert assistance is continued. The long-range economic prob-

Japan—Ginza shopping centre in Tokyo.

lems are in an entirely different category in that they are inextricably interwoven with recovery of former Japanese markets in Southeast Asia and the Far East. These problems must be solved before even a degree of economic self-sufficiency is reached. The country possesses important assets in the form of a substantial, partially skilled labour pool and industrial "know how". It is also in close proximity to potential markets for large quantities of capital goods which Japan is capable of supplying.

The demand for Japanese textiles, cotton goods in particular, is still fairly strong in many markets, but it is probable that it will decline

somewhat as domestic production in the importing countries increases. It would seem that Japan will have to concentrate on producing a more diversified range of products than heretofore in order to bring exports up to the volume needed to maintain the country's economy. This will require the sustained co-ordinated effort of industry, labour, and government over a long period and the continuance of the present austerity program during that time.

Industrial Production Increased in 1949

It was announced by SCAP that the levels of Japan's industrial production advanced steadily during 1949 and reached a postwar peak. The average overall index of production at the end of the year stood at 100 per cent as compared with the figure for the 1932-36 base period. It is anticipated that even greater progress will be made in 1950 because of improved export prospects, increased availability of raw materials, notably coal, improved efficiency of operations arising from rationalization within industry, and technical advice from the United States. Production during 1950 is expected to reach the following levels: pig iron, 1,700,000 metric tons; steel ingot, 3,300,000 tons; ordinary rolled steel, 2,200,000 tons; refined copper, 74,000 tons; lead, 12,500 tons; zinc, 30,000 tons; shipbuilding, 300,000 gross tons new construction and 150,000 gross tons conversion; electric power, 40 billion kilowatt hours.

Other industries are expected to record the following production increases in the calendar year 1950, expressed as percentages of 1949 levels: cement, 11·7; machinery manufactures, 3; rubber products, 43; pulp, 14·2; paper, 7·7; cotton, wool and rayon textiles, 168·6.

Textile production at the end of October was 25·6 per cent of the 1932-36 average. This was an increase over output in the same period of the previous year; nevertheless textile production in 1949 was still far behind prewar volume. Textile fabrics accounted for 46·1 per cent of Japan's total exports in 1949.

Improvement in Foreign Trade Projected

Since Japan's economy is based primarily on foreign trade, particular attention was directed during 1949 toward increasing trading volume and improving foreign trading procedures. SCAP concluded additional bilateral and/or financial agreements during the year on behalf of Occupied Japan with countries in the Far East, Southeast Asia, Europe, and South America and renewed several agreements previously in effect. These agreements enabled Japan to exchange manufactured products for raw materials and foodstuffs, and it has been intimated that every effort will be made to increase the number of these agreements in the future. The agreements are all flexible, and provision is made for maximized reciprocal trading on a balanced basis. A series of directives issued by SCAP during 1949 and implemented by the Japanese Government virtually restored the country's import and export trade to private channels. Beginning January 1, 1950, Japan's foreign trade was being handled direct by private commercial firms. Furthermore, Japanese exporters are permitted to complete future sales of Japanese products on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) basis.

According to preliminary reports, the value of Japan's exports in 1949 was approximately U.S.$500 million, or almost double the total for the previous year. The value of imports also increased to an estimated U.S.$940 million, or 38 per cent above the 1948 figure.

The fiscal reforms introduced through the medium of the Japanese budget for the fiscal year 1949-50 successfully checked inflation which,

prior to 1949, was a serious obstacle to economic rehabilitation. This was the first balanced budget in many years and, furthermore, it included all items of revenue and expenditure—a departure from previous budgetary practices. An important feature of the 1949-50 Japanese budget is the establishment of an Aid Counterpart Fund, into which the Japanese Government is required to deposit yen to a value equivalent to the dollars received from the United States in the form of financial aid. The yen funds available in the Aid Counterpart Fund can be used only for certain specific projects having high priority in the Japanese recovery program. The budget achieved its primary objective in that it brought about some financial retrenchment by both government and industry.

New Measures to Assist Rehabilitation

A number of other measures were introduced during 1949 in conformity with the nine-point stabilization program for Japanese rehabilitation. These included price stabilization and a labour rationalization program designed to increase efficiency in both government and industry and to expand industrial production; the two objectives were partially achieved with little or no apparent increase in unemployment. Also in conformity with this same program, a single exchange rate for the yen of 360 to one United States dollar became effective on April 25, 1949. This replaced the unwieldy multiple exchange system which had been in operation before that time, as the new rate applied to all foreign trade and exchange transactions.

Comparative budget figures for the fiscal years 1949-50 and 1948-49 are as follows:

	1948-49	1949-50
	Million Yen	
Expenditures—		
General account	4,731	704,700
Special accounts	11,005	2,356,000
Net total	10,655	1,775,500
Revenues—		
General account	4,731	704,900
Tax and stamp revenues	3,161	514,700
Special accounts	11,975	2,505,000
Net total	16,641	1,803,200

At the end of December last, the Japanese Government approved the regular budget for the 1950-51 fiscal year; it has yet to be presented to and approved by the Diet. It provides for expenditures of 1,697,607 million yen against estimated revenue of 1,740,072 million yen. It will be noted that expenditure in the 1950-51 budget is 77,893 million yen below that of the preceding year and that it is the first budget in the past fifteen years in which total expenditure is less than that for the previous fiscal year. The Japanese Government has, for the second successive year, introduced a balanced budget in line with the formula established by Mr. Joseph M. Dodge, who was in Japan on two occasions in 1949 as financial adviser to SCAP. The Dodge formula, on which Japan's fiscal policies are now based, is designed to progressively reduce Japan's dependence on United States financial aid. In fact, it has already been announced that United States financial aid to Japan for the 1950-51 United States fiscal year has been reduced by 34 per cent below the total provided during 1949-50.

Disinflation Policies Resulted in Monetary Shortage

The disinflationary policies which were adhered to throughout 1949 resulted in monetary stringency, and many Japanese industrial firms experienced difficulty in obtaining additional working capital as loans and subsidies to industry dried up. Both domestic and export demand

54051—2

for Japanese products fell away during the latter part of the year, with the result that fairly substantial inventories were reported. Since it was not possible to reduce prices on the domestic market during the greater part of 1949, domestic consumer demand did not materialize, and deflationary tendencies were apparent.

A United States taxation mission, headed by Dr. Carl S. Shoup, spent several months in Japan in 1949 conducting a survey of Japan's taxation system. The recommendations of the tax mission called for a more equitable distribution of the tax burden, promotion of savings and security for industrial and other enterprises, the establishment of local fiscal administration, and a general improvement in the administrative taxation system. The 1950-51 Japanese budget provides for a drastic reduction in taxation revenue totalling 71,300 million yen, in line with the Shoup recommendations.

Netherlands Iron and Steel Output High

An International Foundry Congress was held recently at Amsterdam, in which delegates from various countries took part.

According to an authoritative report, 98 foundries are operating in the Netherlands, whose 1948 output amounted to some 132,000 tons of iron castings and about 8,000 tons of steel castings. In view of the increasing industrialization of this country, future requirements may be estimated at some 200,000 tons a year.

Prewar Dutch requirements of foundry products totalled 160,000 tons per year, and output about 150,000 tons.—(*Netherlands Trade and Industry Bulletin.*)

L. Dana Wilgress Heads Canadian Delegation to Geneva Conference

Canada's delegation to the fourth meeting of countries that are members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will be headed by L. Dana Wilgress, Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom. The conference will open in Geneva on February 23 and likely last four weeks. Other members of the Canadian delegation are: Louis Couillard, Economic Division, Department of External Affairs; J. J. Deutsch, Director, International Economic Relations Division, Department of Finance; Dr. C. M. Isbister, Director, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce; and H. R. Kemp, Trade Policy Adviser, Department of Trade and Commerce.

The Canadian representatives expect to take part in discussions on a wide variety of subjects governed by the General Agreement. Of these, probably the most important will be the question of import restrictions imposed by member countries for balance of payments reasons. Canadian representatives also expect to discuss the question of extending, for a further firm period, the tariff concessions exchanged at Geneva in 1947 and at Annecy in 1949. There will be no negotiations at the forthcoming meeting. There is likely to be some discussion of the third round of tariff negotiations, which will begin next September.

The General Agreement was concluded at Geneva in 1947. It entered into provisional effect on January 1, 1948, and is now being applied by some twenty-four countries. It is expected that the membership will increase to thirty-three within the next few months, as a result of the tariff negotiations which were held under the General Agreement at Annecy, France, last year.

Industrial Expansion in Spain Stimulated in Past Few Years

Import licensing system, control exerted by syndicates and the intervention of the Instituto Nacional de Industria have all contributed—Industrialization proceeded rapidly as a result of Second World War — Shortages of basic raw materials and heavy machinery hamper more ambitious plans.

By International Trade Relations Division

(Editor's Note—This is the fourth in a series of articles on Spain, prepared in advance of the establishment in Madrid this month of an office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.)

INDUSTRIALIZATION was greatly stimulated in Spain as a result of the Second World War, and the government has endeavoured to foster new development. Spain's import licensing system, the control exerted by the Syndicates and, especially, the intervention of the Instituto Nacional de Industria (I.N.I.) have all contributed to industrial expansion. Textiles, iron and steel products, locomotives, machines and consumer goods of many kinds are produced locally, but shortages of basic raw materials and heavy machinery, obtainable only from abroad, continue to hamper the more ambitious plans.

Even before the outbreak of the civil war in 1936, efforts were being made by the Republican Government to promote industrialization. The manufacture of cotton, wool and rayon textiles constituted the main industry in Spain. Iron and steel production before 1936 was sufficient to meet the demands of the home market, with the exception of special alloys, complicated forgings and castings which had to be imported. The Spanish engineering industry was expanding its scope, manufacturing locomotives, ships and railway material, internal combustion engines, and textile, agricultural and construction machinery, though in almost all these cases heavy imports remained necessary to satisfy domestic requirements. Much of the machinery and equipment manufactured in Spain, especially in the field of electrical engineering, was produced under foreign patents and with foreign technical help. Spanish industrial development before the civil war was heavily dependent on imports of coal. In 1934 and 1935, for instance, coal imports, 90 per cent of which came from the United Kingdom, were valued at $6,000,000, and exceeded a million tons in weight.

The Second World War, by depriving Spain of many of her traditional manufactured imports, made it necessary for local production to enter new fields. Between 1942 and 1945, investment of new capital in industry had a total average value exceeding $80 million a year. The major share of this investment went to the chemical industry, with engineering and food-processing accounting for a relatively high percentage. Other light industries not requiring much technical skill or complicated plant also expanded production.

Selective Import Licensing Scheme Protects Domestic Industry

Under the selective import licensing system, established in order to conserve scarce foreign exchange, licences are usually withheld for goods of a kind produced in Spain, even where the quality of the domestic product is lower and the price higher than that of the comparable foreign

54051—2½

product, or where output is inadequate to meet demand. Consequently, many of the new Spanish developments are uneconomic, production costs often being two or three times higher than world costs. The classes of goods for which import licences are mainly issued are essential foodstuffs, fertilizers and raw materials, such as wool, wood pulp, phosphates, industrial or agricultural machinery and hydro-electric equipment. However, any easing of the foreign exchange situation would have the effect of substantially liberalizing import licensing policy.

Spanish industry is also subject to regulation by Syndicates under the general direction of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The functions and powers of these Syndicates vary greatly according to the conditions prevailing in each industry. In some cases complete control is in effect, with the Syndicate collectively purchasing raw materials, distributing them on a quota basis to individual firms, regulating the marketing and export of the finished product and even fixing prices and wages. In other industries, particularly where the problem of shortages is not as great, there are fewer controls, the Syndicate limiting itself to making collective contracts for exports or to apportioning scarce materials, such as fertilizers. The appropriate Syndicate is always consulted by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce before import licences are granted.

More positive measures are those taken under the I.N.I., which was created in September, 1941, as a semi-governmental agency, with the object of investing in industries considered of "national interest", or where the risks are too great or the margin of profits too small to induce private enterprise to enter of its own accord. The I.N.I. operates either as the sole owner of the shares of its own subsidiaries or by subscribing to the capital of private companies. The total authorized capital of companies owned by I.N.I. and the value of its participation in private concerns exceeded $266·4 million in 1945, and a large proportion of this amount still had to be spent on imports of foreign machinery. It was estimated in 1948 that approximately $400 million would be required to carry out I.N.I.'s plans. I.N.I. has given top priority to electric power development and to the production of fertilizers. Other branches of industry have also claimed its attention.

Textile Manufacturing Still Most Important Industry

Textile manufacturing, concentrated in the Barcelona area, remains the most important industry in Spain. There are 2,570 cotton mills in Spain with over two million spindles, consuming 100,000 tons of raw cotton a year. In addition, some 450 firms are engaged in the production of carpets, lace, tulle, ribbons and velveteen, while some 820 mills are producing knitted goods, with a substantial export surplus. Current production of cotton piece-goods is estimated at about 500 million metres a year. Much needed replacements of machinery and parts would enable this industry to offer more serious competition in world markets. Plans call for the expenditure by the government of some $40 million in the five years 1949-54 toward the re-equipment of the textile industry, one-half of this amount being earmarked for imports of machinery.

The rayon industry employs 36,000 workers and is equipped with 490,000 spindles and 22,000 looms. Four of the main firms produce continuous filament yarn, with an annual capacity of 7,500 tons. The industry is mainly dependent on imports of cellulose, which amounted to 14,000 tons in 1947. Government projects aim at the annual production of 15,000 tons of cellulose derived from eucalyptus.

Present production of wool textiles is estimated at 30 million metres or 80 per cent of capacity. The wool industry comprises some 33,000 workers, operating 224,000 worsted spindles, 206,000 carding spindles and 8,000 looms.

The iron and steel industry, concentrated primarily in the Bilbao area on the Bay of Biscay coast, is faced with a serious long-term problem by the exhaustion of the higher-grade ores in Northern Spain. There are substantial reserves in the south of Spain, but high transport costs make their utilization uneconomic. Plans being considered for the further production of steel in the Asturias, using low-grade ores, would take a minimum of four years to realize and would involve substantial imports of equipment. Shortages of coal are at present causing the iron and steel industry to operate at 60 per cent of capacity.

Spanish Iron and Steel Production

(In thousands of metric tons)

	1929	1935	1945	1946	1947
Pig iron	771	344	478	491	503
Steel	1,021	595	439	575	541
Rolled products	747	451	381	418	323*

* January-October.

The production of tinplate has fallen in recent years to about 22,000 tons a year, or about half the total capacity. As a result, the canning of food and fish products has been seriously curtailed. Efforts are being made to import tinplate to cover this deficiency.

Aluminum consumption in Spain is about 3,000 tons a year, 2,000 tons of which are imported, the balance being produced in Spain from imported alumina. The new I.N.I. plant for the electrolysis of alumina in Valladolid is expected to have a total capacity of 10,000 tons a year. The manufacture of alumina itself from imported bauxite is also planned.

A large variety of machine-tools, light agricultural machinery, marine and stationary engines, locomotives, as well as sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, small arms and artillery, are produced in Spain.

Production of Paper and Cardboard Reduced

Spain was almost self-sufficient in paper before 1936, except for newsprint. Total production of paper and cardboard has fallen to 75 per cent of pre-civil-war figures, and amounted to 125,000 tons in 1946, of which 20,000 tons were made from imported paper pulp. Newsprint imports average about 9,000 tons a year, depending on foreign exchange availability.

Among the more important I.N.I. projects are those for the expansion of the automotive industry. The modernized Hispano Suiza works in Barcelona are beginning the production of diesel trucks and enlarging their output of the Pegaso II gasoline truck. A new plant in Madrid plans to produce 1,500 diesel trucks by 1951. I.N.I. is also forming a new company under Fiat patents with the object of producing 8,000 to 10,000 utility passenger automobiles a year.

In collaboration with SKF, a new plant has been established in Barajas, near Madrid, for the production of ballbearing cushions and rollers. Spanish industry claims it is able to produce 70 per cent by weight of all parts required for the assembly of automobiles.

The production of rubber tires has been running at a level of 37,000 tires a month, but in spite of expanded output, there is still a large backlog of orders.

Drydock at Cadiz to be Completed

I.N.I., through its subsidiary, Empresa Nacional Elcano, has also been active in the shipbuilding industry. The present long-term building program includes the completion of a drydock at Cadiz and the construction of 57 ships of various types, totalling some 290,000 tons deadweight. Of these, 19 units were to be launched in 1949.

In addition, Industrias Pesqueras Africanas S.A., a new I.N.I. subsidiary, has put part of its fishing fleet into operation, including refrigerator ships, for use on the fishing banks off the African coast.

There is, however, a great shortage of every kind of shipbuilding material, including pumps, winches and electrical equipment.

Developments in the field of radio and telecommunications include the expansion of the national telephone network, the installation of an automatic dial system in Spanish Morocco and the setting up of a new plant by Marconi Espanola S.A. for the manufacture of radio-receiving sets.

Exports of Oilseeds from India Represent Important Source of Foreign Exchange

Groundnuts account for about two-thirds of total output—Some decrease recorded in groundnut production—Competitive position of oilseeds affected by price declines in international market.

By R. K. Thomson, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada

BOMBAY, January 1, 1950.—Oilseeds represent one of India's chief exports and foreign exchange earners. Groundnuts, linseed, castorseed, sesamun, rape and mustard are the principal oilseeds produced, of which groundnuts represent about two-thirds of the total production. Some decrease has been recorded in groundnut production during the past two years. For the 1946-47 crop, the area under cultivation was 10,267,000 acres, while the area under cultivation for the 1948-49 crop was 9,078,000 acres, a decrease of approximately 10 per cent with a corresponding fall in the yield. To offset this decrease, the Government of India has been giving some attention to the development and evolution of improved strains of groundnuts, although the results will not be apparent for some time.

Groundnuts are produced mainly in the southern districts of the subcontinent and the production and yield are dependent on several factors, the most important of which is the extent of the monsoon rain. The yield of groundnuts during the crop-year 1948-49 was affected by the lack of rain in certain districts, but although the rains were somewhat late in 1949, the oilseeds crop is reported to be somewhat better than normal.

Advantage in World Market Affected by Price Declines

Although India had some price advantage in the international market for oilseeds in 1947, this favourable condition began to decline in 1948 and the competitive capacity of Indian oilseeds was adversely affected by the price decline in competitive oilseeds in the Western Hemisphere, notably the United States. In castorseed, for instance, India could not

compete with Brazil in the European and North American markets. Similarly, this condition is reflected in Canada's purchases of groundnut oil from India. In 1947, Canada imported groundnut oil and groundnuts in the amount of $207,630 and $621,090 respectively. During 1948, while Canadian purchases of groundnuts totalled $2,095,492, no groundnut oil was imported from India. The market for groundnuts has improved, but groundnut oil is not competitive. In order to counteract this unfavourable condition, the government has abolished the export duties on all oilseeds and their oils. Despite the fact that the Indian oilseed prices have been generally non-competitive in certain foreign markets, the domestic prices have remained fairly stable and the demand good. Early in the second half of 1949 the price of groundnuts reached a record high in India. The price trend in groundnut oil has been fairly constant and the demand, both domestic and foreign, has been satisfactory.

In November, 1949, the Government of India discontinued the granting of individual export quotas of oilseeds and oils to established shippers and export licences were granted more freely on the first come, first served, basis. However, the sales and exports of groundnut kernel have been so heavy during the succeeding two months that, on December 22, the Chief Controller of Exports prohibited all export sales of groundnut kernel for an indefinite period.

India Suspends Groundnut Shipments

Bombay, February 1, 1950.—(FTS)—The Indian Government has announced suspension of all shipments of groundnuts, due largely to the domestic shortage. This suspension will affect shipments to Canada, for which commitments were made several months ago. It is indicated, however, that shipments will be resumed late this month.

Activity in United Kingdom Shipyards Declining

London, January 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Declining activity in United Kingdom shipyards was evident at the end of 1949. The volume of ships under construction totalled 1,994,191 tons gross, 101,026 tons less than at the September quarter and 249,512 tons less than in June, 1948, the peak period since 1921.

According to Lloyd's Register Returns, there is a small decrease in the tonnage intended for registration abroad or for sale. The total now stands at 758,479 tons, representing 38 per cent of the tonnage being built in the United Kingdom. It includes 324,166 tons for Norway and 96,403 tons for Argentina.

There was also a fall in the tonnage of ships being built outside the United Kingdom. At the end of December this tonnage was 2,400,577 tons gross, which is 111,945 tons less than that recorded at the end of September. No figures are available for Germany, Russia and China. The leading countries abroad are: United States, 512,787 tons; France, 422,046 tons; the Netherlands, 301,506 tons; Sweden, 297,325 tons; Italy, 214,410 tons; Denmark, 132,129 tons; Japan, 120,416 tons; and Spain, 109,347 tons. Of the tonnage being built outside the United Kingdom, 971,555 tons, or 40·5 per cent, are intended for registration elsewhere than in the country of construction or for sale, including 293,696 tons for Norway, 179,100 tons for Panama and 152,500 tons for Argentina. The countries abroad in which the largest amounts of such tonnage are being built are: the United States, 249,179 tons; Sweden, 244,075 tons; and the Netherlands, 182,516 tons.

New Zealand has Greatly Reduced Adverse Balance with Canada

Steady decline in Canadian imports recorded in past two years, while exports to Canada slightly increased—Government expected to relax rigid control over economic life—Domestic and overseas trade at record levels.

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on economic developments in New Zealand during 1949, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

WELLINGTON, January 10, 1950.—The adverse trade balance of New Zealand with Canada has been considerably reduced in the past two years, not by a large increase in exports, but rather by curtailment of imports. During 1949, import restrictions have been intensified, particularly as far as dollar sources are concerned. The policy of issuing import licences on dollar areas only for essential goods which cannot be obtained elsewhere is resulting in less and less imports from Canada, as goods become available in the sterling area.

There has been a steady decline in imports from Canada since the record year 1947, during which $37,385,675 worth of goods were imported as against $10,831,369 worth of exports. During 1948, Canada's exports to New Zealand declined to $18,375,052, almost 50 per cent lower than in the previous year. Exports from New Zealand to Canada increased by less than a million dollars to $11,603,042 in the same period. While it is not possible to give accurate figures for 1949, it is probable that imports from Canada have decreased by another four to five million dollars, while exports from New Zealand to Canada will show a slight increase.

The economy of New Zealand continues to prosper and both domestic and overseas trade are at record levels. The long-term bulk contracts with Great Britain are considered to be the major factor in safeguarding future New Zealand trade. Good seasonal conditions throughout the Dominion in the past few months have given primary production an exceptional start. Due to the good pasture growth, butter production reached record figures for the two opening months of the season. There is every indication that lambing percentages may also reach unprecedented figures. In spite of the favourable outlook, a good deal of uneasiness is evident in official quarters, as it is expected that prices for New Zealand produce will fall during the next five years. Under existing bulk contracts with Britain, prices can fall by 7·5 per cent a year. Lower prices for New Zealand exports would mean a lower standard of living unless there is a corresponding decrease in the price of goods imported.

Gradual Relaxation of Control over Economic Life Expected

The recent change in government in New Zealand should result in drastic changes in policy over the next three years. The former policy of strict control over most aspects of economic life should be gradually relaxed, with a resultant increase in business efficiency. A brief review of conditions under the Labour Government should give some indication of the difficulties which have confronted businessmen over the past few years.

Wellington, capital of New Zealand, indicating the residential suburbs that extend over the surrounding hills and terraces beyond Oriental Bay. The city, which was founded in 1840, vies with Auckland as a port.

The rigid system of import control which has been in effect since 1938 has served not only to conserve overseas funds, but also to protect local industries against competition from external sources, with the resultant growth of many small industries which have proved largely uneconomic. Exports have also been controlled and the majority of the Dominion's exports have been marketed through government agencies. Of the total exports of £148 million in 1948, about £80 million were marketed by the government.

Controls have been exercised over internal prices, interest rates, the volume and direction of bank advances and the establishment of new industries. Internal marketing of many classes of goods considered essential has also been under government control. Among these goods are building materials, apples, pears, eggs, oranges, steel, fuel and electric power. Most rationing has been removed since the war, but butter and gasoline are still rationed. The government has maintained a monopoly of international air services and rail transport. State-owned road transport and passenger services cover a large part of the Dominion, while privately operated road transport is also strictly controlled. A large number of hotels are owned and managed by the government and the sale and distribution of liquor is largely handled by state agencies. Many coal mines are operated by the state in competition with private owners. Commercial broadcasting is a government monopoly, and government fire and life insurance offices and banks are in direct competition with private companies. Large numbers of houses are owned by the government and rented at nominal figures.

While many of these controls probably will be continued under the new government, there is no doubt that they intend to relax them as soon as possible. Already there is evidence of activity in this direction and, while import controls will be necessary for a number of years in order

to conserve overseas funds, the administrative set-up of the licensing system should be improved. The new government has promised to abolish internal controls as soon as possible, free interest rates and the direction of bank advances from political considerations, and return distribution and marketing to private enterprise.

No Important Changes Made in Import Licensing Policy

The Import Licensing Schedule for 1950 was issued in the middle of October, much later than had been hoped by traders. No important changes in policy were incorporated, except that licences issued on the sterling area were based on 1949 imports. As far as imports from dollar areas are concerned, no basic allocations were set up. It was announced, however, that individual applications to import from Canada and the United States would be considered on their merits and that licences for dollar imports would be issued on a half-yearly basis rather than a yearly basis as in the past. Licences, therefore, will be issued for imports up to June 30. This will give the authorities an opportunity to examine their dollar resources part way through the year rather than having to issue licences for a full year in advance.

The Nationalist Government, which came to power after the election of November 30, 1949, wasted no time in instituting reforms in the import licensing system. Formerly, import licences have been issued on specific sterling-area countries and have been available only for imports from the country on which they are issued. An announcement on December 23, 1949, by the new Minister of Customs indicates that import licences issued on sterling-area countries are freely transferable and can be used for imports from any other sterling-area source. This will obviously be a great improvement, as traders will now have an opportunity to choose their own source of supply on an economic basis.

Value of Exports Reached Record High

Exports during the calendar year 1948 were valued at £147,823,000, an all-time record, but while there was some advance in volume, the record value was mainly due to advances in prices. Imports amounted to £128,201,000, leaving a favourable balance of £19,622,000.

Since 1938 the value of exports has risen by 151 per cent and the value of imports by 131 per cent. Butter, the major export in 1948, was the highest since 1939 at 2,713,000 cwt. Meat exports were considerably higher in value and volume than prewar, although one per cent lower than in 1947. Wool broke all records, providing an export volume of 421,962,000 pounds.

Seventy-three per cent of the total exports went to the United Kingdom compared with 84 per cent in 1938. Exports to Canada in 1948 were slightly less than £3,000,000 compared with £1,127,000 in 1938. Exports to the United Kingdom and Australia on a percentage basis have declined, but exports to Continental Europe have increased.

Imports from Canada declined from nine per cent of the total in 1947 to five per cent in 1948 as compared with 8·8 per cent of the total in 1938. Imports from the United States declined from 18·1 per cent of the total in 1947 to 10·8 per cent in 1948 and 12·4 per cent in 1938. Imports from Great Britain totalled 52·4 per cent of total imports in 1948 compared with 42·8 per cent in 1947 and 47·9 per cent in 1938.

The population of New Zealand as of September 30, 1949, was 1,888,123, an increase of 39,105 over last year's total. Of this figure, 947,632 are males and 940,491 are females. Included in these figures are

the Maoris, numbering 114,250 and consisting of 58,819 males and 55,431 females. The greater increase in Maori population as compared with European over the past few years can be attributed to better living conditions and the institution of family allowances, which have encouraged larger families in the Maori race.

While conditions of over-employment still prevail in New Zealand, there has been some slight lowering in the number of vacant positions during the past year. As of October 31, there were 20,901 vacant positions, 11,322 for males and 9,579 for females, compared with 21,031 vacancies a year ago. These figures represent a drop of about 5,000 vacancies below the 1947 average. The improvement in the labour supply can be attributed to mechanization in factories, decentralization of industries and a general settling down to peacetime pursuits.

Many Industrial Disputes Occurred

During the first nine months of 1949 there were 106 industrial disputes involving 160,653 workers and 1,228 firms, with a loss of 205,683 working days and £364,787 in wages. This is the worst year of industrial unrest on record and compares with 1947, previously the worst year, when 102,725 working days and £187,669 in wages were lost.

The worst disputes were in the building and construction trades with six disputes involving 1,869 workers, losing 110,645 working days and £131,748 in wages; the dockside workers with 18 disputes involving 136,500 workers with a loss of 61,235 working days and £163,708 in wages, and the coal mining industry with 56 disputes involving 14,518 workers and losing 27,727 working days and £58,840 in wages. Other disputes involved the meat freezing works, electric power supply, seamen, land transport, hotel workers, public administration, sawmilling, flaxmills, engineers, fertilizer manufacturers, woollen goods manufacturers and soap manufacturers.

Most strikes during the year were in an effort to increase wages as a result of the rapid increase in the cost of living.

Dutch Merchant Fleet Decreased in Size

At January 1, 1949, the Dutch merchant fleet consisted of 1,029 vessels totalling 2,741,577 registered tons, as compared with 1,129 vessels of 2,853,961 registered tons at September 1, 1939. The combined tonnage of sea-going vessels of the Benelux countries at January 1, 1952, is expected to reach 3,500,000 registered tons.—(*Netherlands Trade and Industry Bulletin.*)

Canadian Electric Energy Production Sets Record

Production of electric energy by Canada's central electric stations reached an all-time record total of 46,673,214,000 kilowatt hours in 1949, rising almost five per cent over the preceding year's total of 44,568,849,000. During the past 21 years the annual output has almost tripled, production in 1928 amounting to 15,900,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Statistics for Newfoundland, which are not included in the 1949 data, add 272,050 horsepower to the Canadian total, to raise installed capacity to 11,622,668 horsepower at the end of the year. Central electric stations in Newfoundland averaged about eight million kilowatt hours monthly. Thus production in that province should add some 100 million kilowatt hours yearly to the present published totals of central electric stations in the other nine provinces.—(*D.B.S., February 7, 1950*)

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Economic Development in Hungary Severely Affected by Recent War

Large-scale destruction and disorganization of economic structure resulted from occupation by both Germans and Russians—Large reparations surrendered to Russia under agreement—Soviet-Magyar Economic Collaboration Treaty permitted penetration by Russia into economic life.

By Canadian Trade Commissioner Service

ECONOMIC development in Hungary has suffered severely as a result of the Second World War. When German forces, which occupied the country in March, 1944, found it necessary to leave Hungary, everything that might assist them in continuing the struggle was removed to Germany. Following the arrival of Russian forces, a provisional government was established by Hungary at Debreczen, and its first act was to declare war on Germany. Permission was sought from the United Nations to send a commission to Russia in an effort to conclude an armistice. The commission left for Moscow on December 28, 1944, and the armistice was signed on January 20, 1945. The provisional government then passed a Land Reform Decree, the purpose of which was to eliminate large estates.

An agreement was signed with the Soviet Union in June, 1945, specifying the commodities that should be surrendered to Russia as reparations over a period of six years. Large-scale destruction and the disorganization of its economic structure made the burden of reparations almost unbearable. As a result of representations made by Prime Minister Nagy in April, 1946, the delivery period was extended from six to eight years. The Soviet Government has now notified the Hungarian Government that deliveries must henceforth increase progressively.

After the reparations agreement had been signed, Hungary negotiated a trade agreement with the Soviet Union, whereby goods valued at $30,000,000 should be exchanged. Russia undertook to provide raw materials that would assist in the production of reparations. These included 30,000 tons of raw cotton and 2,000 tons of wool for the manufacture of goods.

Economic Collaboration Treaty Signed with Russia

The Soviet-Magyar Economic Collaboration Treaty, signed on August 27, 1945, opened the door to large-scale penetration by Russia into the economic life of Hungary. The spheres of economic collaboration included the establishment of a Soviet-Hungarian Scientific Research Institute for the exchange of discoveries to improve agricultural production, participation in restoring and developing Hungarian heavy metal industry, exploring and exploiting bauxite deposits, oil fields, coal production and the chemical industry. Through the intermediary of this treaty, Soviet-Hungarian Shipping, Air Transport, Oil and Bauxite Agreements have been negotiated, enabling the Russian economic network in the country to obtain a firm foothold.

Practically all the bigger factories are extensively engaged in producing goods for reparations or work in connection with the thirty-million-dollar trading agreement with the Soviet Union. The important electrical engineering industry is making a particularly rapid recovery. In addition to the large amount of apparatus which is being produced for Russia,

considerable numbers of wireless sets and parts, wireless valves and electric light bulbs are to be exported to Denmark, Norway and Sweden under the trading agreements with these countries signed recently.

Conditions during the second half of 1945 prevented Hungary from developing any foreign trade, but a start was made in 1946.

Barter agreements have been concluded with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Roumania, and, quite recently, with Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

Hungary's interest in developing connections with the west have not proved unfruitful. An important merchandise agreement has been concluded with Switzerland, as well as with France. From the United States a credit was obtained of ten million dollars, subsequently increased to fifteen million dollars, for the purchase of surplus United States army supplies in Europe.

A Payments Agreement between the United Kingdom and Hungary was signed on August 6, 1946. In substance, the agreement relaxes the effect of the United Kingdom Trading with the Enemy legislation to the extent necessary to permit approved remittances from the United Kingdom to Hungary, the exchange of goods between the two countries, and the resumption of restricted banking relations.

Development of Mining Industry Being Considered by Pakistan

Country believed to have mineral resources of consequence, but are largely unsurveyed and undeveloped—Efforts being made to increase the output of various deposits—Coal production far below requirements.

By G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary for Canada

KARACHI.—Pakistan is believed to possess mineral resources of some consequence, but these are largely unsurveyed and undeveloped. The mining industry is now receiving consideration, and efforts are being made to increase the output of various deposits. Minerals worked on a small commercial scale include coal, petroleum, chromite, antimony, salt, silica, sulphur, gypsum and limestone.

The country is deficient in coal resources, with minimum monthly requirements amounting to over 200,000 tons and production totalling approximately 30,000 tons per month. The largest workable deposits of coal in Pakistan are found in the eastern salt range, in the districts of Jhelum, Sargodha and Mianwali in the West Punjab. There are 78 leases of coal in West Punjab, of which three are being worked at present by the government and the rest by private individuals. The mines worked by government are those at Makerwal, and it is proposed to take over two more leases under government management, one at Gulakhel and the other at Mallakhel. The total production of coal from the West Punjab coalfields is about 20,000 tons per month.

In Baluchistan, coal is mined in the Khost-Sharigh area; Sore-Range (about 15 miles from Quetta); Mach in the Bolan Pass; and Kalat State. There are 74 leases in the province, three worked by government (at Sharigh) and the rest by private firms. The average production of coal in Baluchistan is about 10,000 tons per month.

Coal is mined in Sind also, although the quality is poor. There are five leases in this province with a production of less than 1,000 tons per month.

Petroleum Resources Developed Mainly by Two Companies

The prospecting and mining of petroleum and natural gas have been carried out in Pakistan mostly by two companies, the Attock Oil Company and the Burmah Oil Company.

The Attock Oil Company was formed in 1913 and has drilled about 13 wells, of which eight were successful. At present it holds the following five areas under mining leases which were granted to them by the undivided Government of the West Punjab before partition:

Khaur, District Attock.—This oil field is the birthplace of the oil mining industry in Pakistan and has been under production since 1920. During 1948, this field produced 16,194 barrels of 40 gallons each, while the production during the first half of 1949 has been 8,719 barrels.

Dhulian, District Attock.—Production of this field, which was started in 1939, totalled 101,041 barrels during 1948 and 50,741 barrels during the first half of 1949.

Joya Mair, District Jhelum.—The production from this field was 170,798 barrels during 1948 and 109,687 barrels during the first half of 1949.

Balkassar, District Jhelum.—Production in this field started in 1946. Output was 201,693 barrels in 1948 and 246,671 barrels during the first half of 1949.

Meyal, District Attock.—No oil has been struck in this area. Three test wells were drilled, but they all proved failures.

Burmah Oil Company has been carrying out prospecting work in the various parts of Baluchistan, Sind and West Punjab since 1938, although they have been in the field much earlier than this date. At present they are drilling at Chakwal in West Punjab and Lakhra in Sind.

The drilling at Chakwal Well No. 2 was started in February, 1948. Oil was struck in this area on June 29, 1949, at a depth of 8,214 feet. This well continued to flow at an average rate of 70 barrels per day until July 25, 1949. It was then acidized, after which the production rose to an average of 288 barrels per day for the rest of the month. Production during July, 1949, was 4,645 barrels (an average of 150 barrels per day) and 12,386 barrels during August, 1949 (an average of 400 barrels per day). During the first fortnight of September, 1949, the production was a little over 300 barrels per day.

Burma Oil Company's largest operation in Pakistan at present is being carried out at Lakhra, about 160 miles from Karachi. The preliminary work on this test well was started in August, 1947, and in September, 1948, the well had reached a depth of 2,503 feet. Up to the middle of September, 1949, it had reached a depth of 10,576 feet, during which four shows of gas were encountered. No oil has yet been struck, although the last show of gas in a soft patch at a depth of 10,361 feet was considered quite hopeful.

Chromite Ore Occurs in Baluchistan

Chromite or chrome ore occurs in the Hindubagh area of Baluchistan. Mining of the ore was started in 1914 by the Baluchistan Chrome Company, who hold 97 leases covering an area of 3,380 acres. The total production has varied from year to year, the highest being in 1942 with an output of about 40,000 tons. In 1948, the production was only 18,000 tons and during the first half of 1949 about 8,000 tons. The entire quantity at present is exported, mainly to England, the United States and Sweden, as there are no facilities in Pakistan for refining this ore.

In Pakistan, antimony deposits occur in the mountains of Chitral State at heights of over 11,000 feet. During the war, these deposits were worked and the ore sent to Bombay by M/s. Chitral Mining Corporation, which held the lease, but operations have been suspended since partition. The total production during 1947 was about 400 tons. The question of working the deposits on a commercial basis is receiving the attention of the Central Government.

Silica sand occurs in various areas of Western Pakistan and particularly at Jungashahi in Sind. Glass manufacturers are interested in the development of the silica sand at Jungashahi since the glass samples produced from this sand by a British firm have proved comparable to imported qualities.

The deposits at Jungashahi are estimated to total 315,000 tons, or sufficient to meet the requirements of the glass industry for twenty years. The present production, however, is limited to about 800 tons per annum.

Though sulphur deposits occur in many places in West Pakistan, the principal deposits which were worked during the war occur at Koh-i-Sultan in Baluchistan, and are estimated at about 50,000 tons. The question of working them again on commercial lines is under consideration by the government.

In Pakistan, gypsum deposits occur in the Northwest Frontier Province, Punjab and Sind. The reserves which are mainly located in the West Punjab total more than 30 million tons, although the known annual production is estimated to be about 16,000 tons. Total production during 1947 was about 15,474 tons in the Punjab, and 392 tons in Baluchistan. The question of utilizing this mineral as a fertilizer in Pakistan is under consideration by the Government of Pakistan, which has secured the services of a few foreign technical experts for the purpose.

The total annual output of limestone in Pakistan during 1947 was 234,200 tons in the Punjab and 107,400 in Sind, while in 1948, it was 128,166 tons in the West Punjab and 218,740 tons in Sind. Most of this is used by cement factories within the country.

Pakistan Rich in Mineral Salt

Pakistan is rich in mineral salt, with the salt mines at Khewra, Warcha and Kalabagh in West Punjab and the quarries at Karak, Jatta and Bahadurkhel, generally known as the Kohat Quarries in the N.W.F.P., producing about 246,000 tons of good quality salt (99 per cent pure sodium chloride), of which half is consumed in the country.

The mines are worked under the administrative control of the Collector of Central Excise, Lahore, who is subordinate to the Revenue Division of the Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan.

Production Value of Canadian Shipyards Decreased Last Year

Production value of Canadian shipyards in 1948 amounted to $106,783,000, moderately lower than the preceding year's total of $110,131,000, but somewhat above the 1946 value of $91,851,000. The year's total was, however, sharply below the wartime peak of $376,561,000 in 1943.

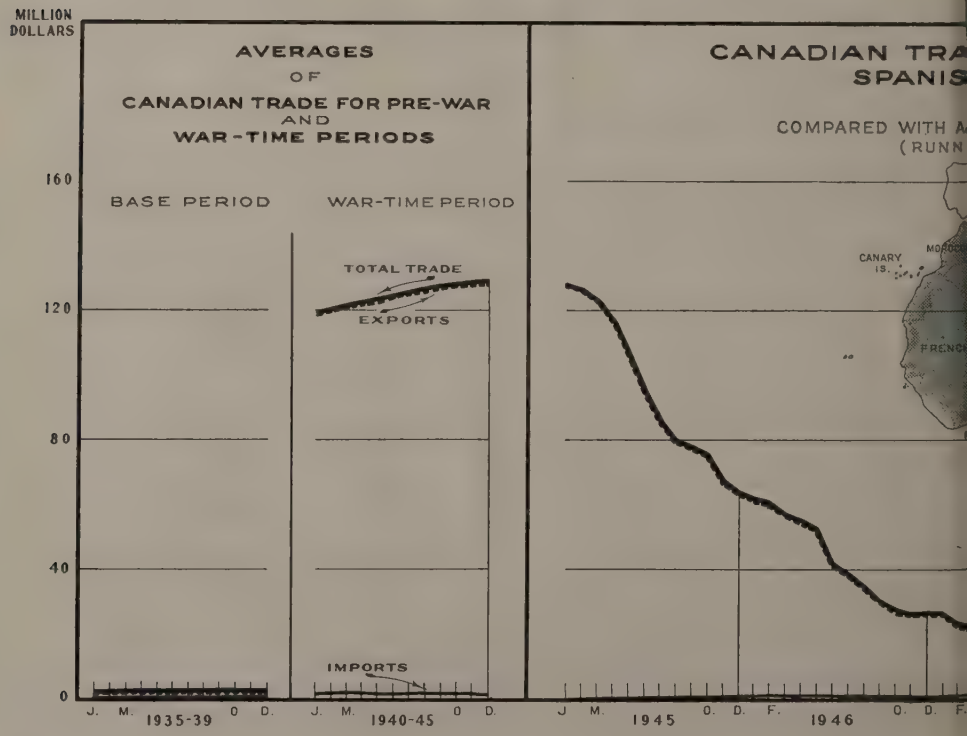
There were 76 yards in operation in 1948, including those occupied in making commercial or naval vessels, and also the yards which did ship repair work or were engaged in outfitting ships for delivery. The industry employed an average of 18,399 workers in 1948, as compared with 21,119 in 1947, and their salaries and wages totalled $44,998,000 compared with $46,458,000.

Canadian Trade with Egypt, Fre

Imports

Country	Twelve Months ended November					
	Average 1935-39		1948		1949	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Ethiopia	5	0·6	32	1·6	54	13·2
Egypt	666	82·6	1,481	74·5	160	39·2
French Africa	62	7·7	112	5·6	16	3·9
Madagascar	31	3·8	25	1·3	11	2·7
Tripoli	[1]	[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Italian Africa	[1]	[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morocco	32	4·0	332	16·7	153	37·5
Canary Islands	10	1·2	6	0·3	13	3·2
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	806	100·0	1,988	100·0	408	100·0

[1] Less than $1,000.



ca, Spanish Africa and Morocco

Exports

Country	Twelve Months ended November					
	Average 1935-39		1948		1949	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Ethiopia	[1]	[2]	78	0·5	44	0·5
Egypt	398	28·4	9,935	66·6	5,687	58·3
French Africa	248	17·7	2,741	18·4	2,367	24·3
Madagascar	13	0·9	478	3·2	243	2·5
Tripoli	[1]	[2]	4	[2]	12	0·1
Other Italian Africa	2	0·1	[1]	[2]	.....	.....
Morocco	712	50·9	1,624	10·9	1,268	13·0
Canary Islands	18	1·3	6	[2]	49	0·5
Spanish Africa	9	0·6	54	0·4	77	0·8
TOTAL	1,400	100·0	14,920	100·0	9,747	100·0

h of one per cent.

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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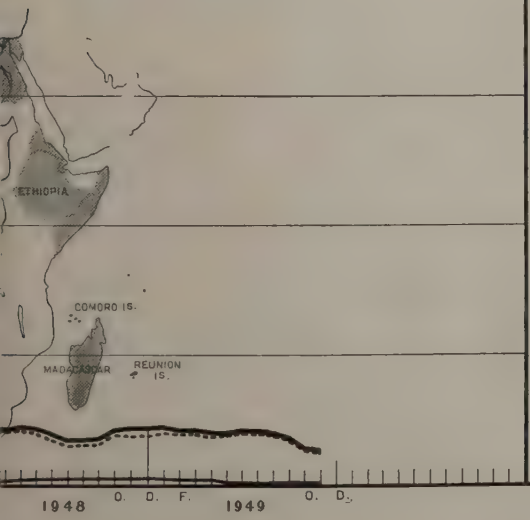

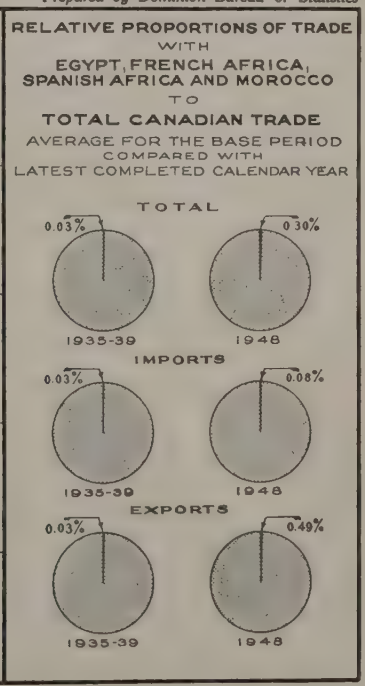

Canadian Imports During Past Year Reflect High Consumption Level

Record high figure of $2,761 million represents increase of 4·7 per cent over that of 1948—Although prices of commodities were slightly higher, volume of imports was greater than in previous year—Overall balance of trade declined to $261·2 million, equal to 4·5 per cent of total Canadian trade.

By International Trade Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

CANADIAN imports last year were valued at $2,761 million, an increase of 4·7 per cent over the 1948 value of $2,637 million. This record import total reflects the high level of economic activity and of consumption in Canada during the period under review. An easing of supply conditions in many important lines of imported goods, together with some relaxation of the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls imposed in 1947, facilitated the inflow of commodities. On the other hand, the swollen postwar demand for some products was materially reduced by 1949. This permitted declines in imports of many goods. Currency readjustments in September were a special factor affecting the value of imports in the latter months of the year.

While import prices were generally slightly above 1948 levels in the early part of 1949, this relative increase was less than that in the value of imports. The 1949 import volume was, for that period, therefore somewhat above that of 1948. To the end of June this gain in volume was 9·7 per cent. In the last four months of the year, however, the value of imports was lower than in the corresponding months of the previous year, and the general result of the currency readjustments of September was to increase Canada's average import prices somewhat. It is therefore probable that the volume of imports in the latter part of the year was appreciably below the 1948 level. For the year as a whole, the volume of imports was probably close to, if not slightly greater than, that for 1948, but trends in volume were opposite in direction in different groups of commodities.

Overall Balance of Trade Reduced

The combined effects of the rise in the value of imports and the decrease in that of exports in 1949 was to reduce Canada's overall favourable balance of trade. However, this balance remained at the relatively high level of $261·2 million, equal to 4·5 per cent of Canada's total trade.

Imports from the United States in 1949 totalled $1,952 million, up 8·1 per cent from the $1,806 million imported from that country in the previous year. However, this was still $23 million below the record 1947 value of imports from the United States in a year when prices were appreciably lower. Similarly, the proportion of Canada's imports bought in that country increased from 68·5 per cent in 1948 to 70·7 per cent in 1949, but remained well below the 1947 proportion of 76·7 per cent. The proportion in the interwar period 1920-39 was only 64·7 per cent. Some increase was registered in all but one of the main commodity groups, lower imports of fuels causing a decline in imports of non-metallic minerals. The largest increase was in the iron and iron products group, where the easing of the supply situation was particularly noticeable. Farm

machinery, automobile parts, primary and semi-fabricated steel and raw cotton were among the commodities leading the increase in imports from the United States.

Canada's imports from the United Kingdom reached $307 million in 1949, only 2·7 per cent above the 1948 value of $300 million. The proportion of total imports supplied by the United Kingdom declined slightly, from 11·4 per cent in 1948 to 11·1 per cent in 1949, and compares with 17·5 per cent in the interwar period. During the first half of the year, imports from this source showed a 17·3 per cent rise over 1948 levels, and accounted for a somewhat higher proportion of total imports than in the same period of the previous year. But in the last six months of 1949, imports from the United Kingdom had a lower value, and for the last four months the value was below the corresponding 1948 dollar values by a sizeable margin, because of the lower exchange value of sterling. But the volume of imports from the United Kingdom in the last three months of the year appears to have been slightly higher than in the same period of 1948. The adverse balance of trade of the United Kingdom with Canada increased from $389 million in 1948 to $402 million in 1949.

Several Factors Hampered Imports from Britain

Among the factors which have hampered an expansion of Canadian imports from the United Kingdom have been the pressure on available supplies of goods in the latter country of domestic and sterling-area demand, the apparent reluctance on the part of some exporters to sell in the more competitive Canadian market instead of in soft-currency markets, and, in the case of coal, the difficulties now encountered in mining, due to the nature of the seams. However, imports of such items as automobiles, tractors and aircraft engines have risen considerably. Iron and its products were much more important in Canadian imports from the United Kingdom in 1949 than in other recent years.

Imports from Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom (and excluding Newfoundland) totalled $186 million in 1949, four per cent below the 1948 value of $194 million. Imports from Commonwealth countries in the Americas (excluding Newfoundland) rose from $42 million in 1948 to $62 million in 1949, due largely to a shift to Commonwealth sources of supply for much of Canada's imported sugar and other tropical products. Imports of bauxite ore from British Guiana also increased. But imports from Commonwealth countries in Africa and Asia decreased sharply. Imports of rubber and tin from Malaya declined in 1949, as did jute purchases from India and Pakistan. The demand for many tropical products, which was formerly heavy, has now eased to more normal levels.

Imports from Non-Commonwealth Countries in Europe Higher

Imports from non-Commonwealth countries in Europe were considerably higher in 1949 than in 1948; they were valued at $84 million, an increase of 18·2 per cent. This increase reflects the recovery of Europe's production and trade from wartime dislocations. The largest gains were those of Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, which, with France, are now Canada's most important suppliers in this area. A wide variety of goods, chiefly manufactures and national specialties, are included in imports from these countries.

Declines were general in Canadian imports from other non-Commonwealth areas. Imports from Latin America decreased by $29 million from their 1948 value to reach only $192 million in 1949, and this area's

relative share of Canadian imports fell from 8·4 per cent in 1948 to 7 per cent in 1949. This decline was largely due to a transfer to Commonwealth sources of supply for sugar and to a return to United States sources of supply for raw cotton. Imports from most non-Commonwealth countries in Africa and Asia have also declined, although the statistics show an increase for the area as a whole, due to the large imports of oil from Arabia in 1949. Formerly these imports were much smaller, and were largely entered under Aden in the Commonwealth column.

Iron and its products was the most important commodity group of imports in 1949, as in previous years. Imports of this group of goods from all countries were valued at $892 million, 32·3 per cent of Canada's total imports, and the increase over 1948 values shown by this group was $109 million, equal to 88 per cent of the net increase in Canadian imports. An easier supply situation was particularly important in this increase. In previous postwar years the shortage of many commodities in this group checked imports considerably. Among the larger increases shown by items in the group were those in farm machinery and implements ($37 million), automobiles, trucks and buses ($17 million), automobile parts ($16 million) and rolling-mill products ($14 million). Imports of well-drilling machinery and equipment and pipe and materials also increased greatly under the stimulus of oil developments in Alberta. But imports of non-farm machinery in general were somewhat below those of 1948, as the full postwar reconversion demand has now been reduced. Imports of iron and its products were generally much lower during the latter half of 1949 than during the first six months of the year.

Sizeable increases in imports of the miscellaneous commodities, agricultural and vegetable products, and non-ferrous metals groups were also registered. In the first of these groups, the total gain of $43 million was more than half accounted for by a $28·5 million rise over 1948 levels in tourist purchases made under the $100 customs exemption privilege. This increase was due to the relaxation of controls, which had largely prevented such purchases in 1948. Imports of aircraft and parts and of scientific and educational equipment also showed sizeable gains. In the agricultural products group, the relaxation of the emergency import controls permitted a rise of $13 million in imports of fruits and of $12 million in imports of vegetables. These accounted for the greater part of the net gain of $27 million shown by this group. Imports of tea, coffee, and alcoholic beverages also showed large gains. Increased imports of electrical apparatus and other manufactured items accounted for most of the gain in the non-ferrous metals group.

Imports of Fuels Reduced

Lower imports of fuels were largely responsible for a decrease of $71 million, or 11·7 per cent, in imports of non-metallic minerals. Coal imports fell from $186 million in 1948 to $141 million in 1949. In the summer, imports of coal were discouraged by the presence of large stocks in Canada, and in the autumn were sharply reduced by the United States coal strike. Imports of petroleum and its products fell by $27 million to $275 million, refined products falling more than crude oil. An expansion of Canadian refinery capacity and the increase in Canadian crude oil production were at the root of this decline. There was some shift in sources of supply for crude oil imports from the United States to the Middle East. Imports of fibres, textiles and products also showed a small net decline, the main categories in the group to show a rise in value being raw cotton, silk and its products, and artificial silk and its products. Imports of piece-goods were generally more important in this group in 1949 than in the previous year.

The analysis of developments in Canadian trade in 1949 was affected by two special factors: the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation on April 1, and the general currency revaluations of September. The addition of the tenth province has probably had less effect on import statistics than on those of exports, since prior to union with Canada Newfoundland had been drawing over half of her imports from Canada. Most of the remainder came from the United States. It is probable, therefore, that Canada's total imports from the United States have been increased in 1949 but by a proportionately small amount, as a result of the union. The effect on imports of individual commodities was likely small, since a wide variety of goods is involved.

Effect of Currency Revaluations Not Yet Apparent

The September currency revaluations are more difficult to analyze, especially as there has not yet been time for their full effects to become apparent. Generally, their result has been to raise the Canadian dollar price of imports from the United States, Switzerland, Pakistan, most of Latin America and some other countries which maintained their currencies at the previous par with the United States dollar, and to reduce, in varying degree, the Canadian dollar prices of goods from most other overseas countries. There were some interruptions in the supply of commodities like coal and steel, and higher Canadian dollar prices for United States goods may have exerted some restraining influence on demand during the last quarter of 1949. The Canadian dollar expenditure on United States goods was below the 1948 level in both November and December, and the United States dollar value of imports from that country was sharply below the previous year's in all three months of the quarter. Results in the case of the United Kingdom are even more equivocal. While the sterling value of Canada's imports from that source recovered to above 1948 levels in November and December, after the slump of the third quarter of 1949, the Canadian dollars made available to the United Kingdom in payment for these imports were less than in 1948 in all months of the fourth quarter. As yet the expansion in the volume of Canadian imports of British goods has been insufficient to compensate for the lower Canadian dollar unit returns resulting from devaluation.

German Iron and Steel Production Sets Postwar Record

Frankfurt, February 4, 1950.—(FTS)—Total production of iron and steel in western Germany for 1949 represented a new postwar record. During the year, a total of 7,100,000 tons of pig iron and 9,000,000 tons of steel ingots were produced in the three western zones. These figures represent increases of more than 60 per cent over output for 1948. The agreed level of steel ingot production is 11,100,000 tons annually.

During December, steel ingot production amounted to 801,498 tons against 754,478 tons for November. Pig iron output was 634,468 tons in December compared with 584,780 tons for the previous month.

The rise of iron and steel output, following a downward trend during the latter months of 1949, is one of the healthiest signs in the German economy, according to German officials. It indicates that industry is stepping up its orders to iron and steel manufacturing firms. The prospect of European co-operative administration counterpart funds to industry, housing, power projects, and coal mining is credited with playing an important part in the increased demand for iron and steel.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	242·0	230·5	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0
February	57·4	59·6	227·2	236·4	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0
March	71·1	73·3	282·7	301·2	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8
April	48·5	50·9	282·9	312·3	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8
May	75·6	67·0	368·4	315·2	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9
June	73·3	66·0	343·2	322·8	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1
July	74·4	66·2	278·7	282·7	188·7	236·6	250·9	241·3
August	77·1	69·1	257·0	295·0	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7
September	76·8	72·2	264·6	220·8	169·8	218·6	283·0	228·4
October	91·3	88·2	314·0	227·9	204·2	250·8	307·0	269·1
November	95·0	86·0	312·5	238·6	232·2	253·1	293·9	292·3
December	81·3	68·9	266·9	234·8	211·9	266·2	316·4	285·5
Total	884·5	837·6	3,440·0	3,218·3	2,312·2	2,774·9	3,075·4	2,993·0

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	126·4	129·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8
February	42·9	47·0	138·4	112·4	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0
March	59·1	65·1	150·8	132·5	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9
April	45·3	48·9	137·5	133·8	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7
May	66·1	67·1	159·0	143·8	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5
June	60·5	58·9	152·5	146·5	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5
July	57·6	55·8	148·5	138·7	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9
August	57·9	57·0	157·3	128·1	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1
September	59·6	56·4	159·7	122·3	156·1	208·1	221·7	221·6
October	68·6	63·9	160·1	134·4	186·4	254·5	243·4	234·3
November	70·1	63·3	141·6	142·4	198·2	229·1	238·2	239·6
December	52·2	44·3	127·2	121·2	181·9	194·2	232·0	213·4
Total	684·6	677·5	1,758·9	1,585·8	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	2,761·2

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 119·6	+ 104·2	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 90·9	+ 128·0	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 139·2	+ 174·5	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	− 16·9
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 149·2	+ 184·3	+ 19·5	− 32·2	− 11·6	− 2·4
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 211·8	+ 174·9	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 193·5	+ 180·7	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 133·3	+ 147·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 101·9	+ 172·5	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 107·6	+ 102·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	+ 9·4
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 158·4	+ 98·5	+ 20·2	− 0·8	+ 66·0	+ 37·4
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 175·9	+ 98·8	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	+ 55·9
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 142·9	+ 115·2	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	+ 74·9
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+ 1,724·2	+ 1,681·6	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 261·2

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	25·5	33·6	94·8	83·2	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8
February	23·6	27·3	78·2	67·5	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1
March	26·4	27·8	110·4	108·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5
April	16·4	18·8	101·2	109·1	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0
May	30·5	27·9	140·2	115·6	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4
June	28·9	25·6	127·9	94·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7
July	30·5	25·8	104·9	83·9	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6
August	31·3	26·7	90·2	66·6	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9
September	30·8	28·9	94·4	58·8	54·3	54·5	47·9	56·9
October	38·4	36·0	112·6	56·3	47·7	66·8	65·6	72·3
November	41·4	35·8	102·2	52·4	57·9	69·3	56·7	56·8
December	30·0	25·5	77·9	66·4	59·4	72·5	48·5	49·9
Total	353·6	339·7	1,235·0	963·2	597·5	751·2	686·9	705·0

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	7·1	9·4	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4
February	8·1	8·8	6·7	6·7	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9
March	10·9	11·5	9·8	9·3	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3
April	8·4	9·2	8·4	12·0	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1
May	12·7	11·9	13·0	15·2	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5
June	10·8	9·2	9·4	13·8	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0
July	11·3	9·7	5·9	12·0	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4
August	11·4	10·4	4·6	10·7	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2
September	10·5	10·0	7·1	9·6	12·0	15·6	24·1	21·9
October	11·0	11·6	18·1	12·1	15·6	18·3	29·3	19·4
November	13·0	11·0	11·1	14·8	14·9	17·8	28·3	26·5
December	8·0	7·0	9·4	14·9	11·7	20·3	24·6	20·8
Total	124·0	119·3	110·6	140·5	201·4	189·4	299·5	307·4

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 88·2	+ 74·5	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 72·0	+ 61·4	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 100·7	+ 101·5	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 93·0	+ 98·9	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 127·3	+ 101·1	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 118·6	+ 81·3	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 99·3	+ 72·2	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 85·7	+ 56·8	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 87·7	+ 49·2	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	+ 35·5
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 94·9	+ 44·8	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	+ 53·3
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 91·3	+ 37·7	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	+ 30·7
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 68·7	+ 51·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	+ 29·4
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 1,127·5	+ 830·9	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·2	+ 401·8

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	85·3	84·7	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0
February	19·7	16·8	91·6	91·5	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7
March	25·9	22·7	97·4	103·3	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4
April	20·1	18·0	120·3	109·1	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7
May	26·1	20·4	131·9	117·2	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2
June	25·1	20·0	111·2	112·3	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9
July	25·9	21·0	98·8	102·7	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4
August	28·3	25·3	86·0	112·6	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4
September	29·4	25·1	110·5	84·8	69·6	87·5	162·0	113·7
October	33·5	28·0	123·0	88·4	99·1	102·4	148·9	148·1
November	31·9	28·4	118·9	101·2	89·2	92·9	163·3	171·3
December	33·3	24·7	126·4	88·9	83·9	106·0	147·8	159·8
Total	321·3	270·5	1,301·3	1,197·0	887·9	1,034·2	1,501·0	1,503·5

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	106·3	101·8	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8
February	27·9	31·2	115·8	92·8	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8
March	38·0	42·9	123·3	105·3	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0
April	29·2	31·4	114·4	102·7	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3
May	38·3	40·5	127·0	104·8	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1
June	36·4	37·1	122·2	110·7	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9
July	33·4	34·1	124·0	103·5	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3
August	33·7	35·3	138·3	96·8	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6
September	36·2	34·7	135·6	89·6	115·8	163·0	152·7	158·0
October	42·5	38·5	121·4	101·3	140·4	190·4	160·2	167·6
November	40·8	37·6	116·1	103·3	149·5	174·4	163·4	162·7
December	33·6	29·2	102·9	89·9	145·6	141·7	159·4	151·0
Total	418·7	424·7	1,447·2	1,202·4	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,805·8	1,951·9

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	− 5·9	− 11·3	− 18·3	− 15·0	− 33·2	− 55·8	− 43·2	− 47·3
February	− 7·5	− 13·8	− 22·7	+ 1·9	− 27·1	− 67·1	− 40·4	− 40·6
March	− 10·3	− 19·5	− 19·4	+ 1·7	− 32·4	− 80·2	− 24·2	− 44·9
April	− 8·4	− 12·8	+ 9·0	+ 10·1	− 41·9	− 91·6	− 48·0	− 65·1
May	− 11·0	− 19·5	+ 6·8	+ 15·0	− 39·9	− 102·7	− 28·7	− 49·1
June	− 10·5	− 16·5	− 9·0	+ 3·8	− 38·5	− 90·5	− 43·5	− 61·3
July	− 6·6	− 12·4	− 23·3	+ 1·5	− 35·9	− 84·9	− 28·6	− 54·2
August	− 4·5	− 9·4	− 50·4	+ 18·2	− 45·6	− 71·6	− 20·3	− 26·6
September	− 5·9	− 8·9	− 23·0	− 2·3	− 44·7	− 73·8	+ 11·4	− 42·6
October	− 8·0	− 9·7	+ 5·2	− 9·9	− 39·4	− 86·2	− 9·6	− 17·8
November	− 7·7	− 8·6	+ 6·4	− 0·1	− 58·1	− 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9
December	− 0·7	− 3·7	+ 25·9	+ 0·1	− 60·1	− 33·9	− 9·9	+ 10·7
Total	− 87·0	− 146·0	− 112·7	+ 25·0	− 496·7	− 918·1	− 283·6	− 427·8

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	7.0	24.6	20.8	119.3	299.6	307.5
America	1.0	3.0	2.3	22.5	53.4	63.1
Africa	0.6	0.4	1.0	4.8	28.6	20.2
Asia	1.7	6.6	2.8	23.5	75.3	59.1
Oceania	1.0	5.9	3.3	16.0	47.3	44.3
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	11.3	40.5	30.1	186.1	504.1	494.2
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	29.2	159.7	151.2	425.0	1,809.5	1,954.1
Latin America	0.6	16.9	20.3	16.0	221.3	192.0
Europe	2.3	12.8	5.8	39.9	71.4	84.4
Other Foreign Countries	0.9	2.1	6.0	10.5	30.7	36.5
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	33.0	191.5	183.3	491.4	2,132.8	2,267.0
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	44.3	232.0	213.4	677.5	2,636.9	2,761.2

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	7,033	24,633	20,755	119,292	299,502	307,450
Eire	1	9	5	27	85	71
Gibralter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	.....	1	3	2	5	22
TOTAL EUROPE	7,034	24,643	20,763	119,321	299,592	307,543
America:						
Newfoundland	67	793	.....	2,194	11,091	(a)918
Bermuda	2	27	5	69	139	144
Barbados	90	206	147	2,132	6,387	7,080
Jamaica	159	456	169	6,192	9,557	16,577
Trinidad and Tobago	50	36	76	2,352	9,027	14,575
Bahamas	108	208	92	2,383	648	818
Leeward and Windward Islands		14	14		308	297
British Honduras	33	196	86	102	834	295
British Guiana	449	1,053	1,693	7,113	15,380	22,355
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AMERICA	958	2,989	2,282	22,537	53,371	63,059
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	480	4	7	1,991	19	59
Union of South Africa		293	207		3,816	3,862
Other British South Africa		.....	.....		.....	.....
Southern Rhodesia	.....	3	1	3	484	798
Gambia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold Coast	2	2	130	631	9,751	6,709
Nigeria	.....	.....	.....	362	4,939	2,593
Sierra Leone	.....	.....	.....	11	5	10
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	.....	2	.....	27	36	25
British East Africa	95	52	686	1,735	9,543	6,094
TOTAL AFRICA	577	356	1,031	4,760	28,593	20,150

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

Newfoundland Foreign Trade included from April 1, 1949; December,—$2·5 million; nine months ended December,—$18·3 million. (a) January–March, 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	611	2,131	846	8,181	33,400	26,233
Pakistan		135	62		1,306	1,193
Burma*	6	.....	.....	273	.....	.....
Ceylon	292	829	804	3,679	11,182	11,635
Aden	.....	1,706	.....	9	5,531	884
British Malaya	722	1,579	850	10,278	21,878	16,187
Other British East Indies	5	.....	.....	127	52	21
Hong Kong	77	202	209	785	1,866	2,989
Israel†	2	17	.....	131	49	.....
TOTAL ASIA	1,715	6,599	2,771	23,463	75,264	59,142
Oceania:						
Australia	667	4,564	1,658	9,044	27,415	27,429
New Zealand	127	216	618	4,562	11,603	8,910
Fiji	162	1,156	983	2,394	8,275	7,997
Other Oceania	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Total Oceania	956	5,936	3,259	16,016	47,293	44,336
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	11,240	40,523	30,104	186,099	504,114	494,229
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	29,188	159,395	150,978	424,731	1,805,763	1,951,860
Alaska	23	152	83	102	1,323	1,218
American Virgin Islands	.....	10	2	.....	46	14
Hawaii	6	35	106	145	796	361
Puerto Rico	.....	107	32	6	1,583	523
United States Oceania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	29,217	159,699	151,201	424,984	1,809,511	1,954,061
Latin America:						
Argentina	64	240	147	2,149	5,746	3,324
Bolivia	.....	.....	10	8	.....	2,049
Brazil	52	1,818	2,366	769	20,559	21,163
Chile	44	7	24	179	332	598
Colombia	154	1,070	915	6,903	8,668	12,588
Costa Rica	1	64	126	76	3,109	2,119
Cuba	35	3,311	253	440	22,606	6,562
Dominion Republic	.....	397	47	.....	17,270	3,822
Ecuador	2	48	32	28	889	1,137
El Salvador	1	17	5	17	1,166	1,054
Guatemala	5	699	266	85	8,209	5,743
Haiti	.....	25	146	62	176	1,026
Honduras	.....	510	349	38	6,182	6,986
Mexico	23	1,213	4,433	576	27,258	25,494
Nicaragua	.....	1	14	.....	172	179
Panama	.....	22	444	16	1,226	2,572
Paraguay	.....	9	10	59	230	374
Peru	150	176	740	3,005	1,989	2,465
Uruguay	4	9	90	137	714	1,069
Venezuela	48	7,252	9,889	1,469	94,758	91,697
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	583	16,888	20,306	16,016	221,259	192,021
Europe:						
Albania	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Austria	.....	12	69	83	281	382
Belgium and Luxembourg	457	1,833	1,148	6,181	13,661	19,022
Bulgaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Czechoslovakia	55	416	193	2,528	4,809	6,401
Denmark	9	7,248	108	174	9,585	1,893

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948. †See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
Estonia	1	.....	.....	20	4	11
Finland	4	9	11	68	39	45
France	473	1,054	1,225	6,105	12,648	13,309
Germany	448	125	550	9,930	1,729	7,134
Greece	2	5	5	29	144	135
Hungary	12	5	4	161	103	76
Iceland	.....	36	.....	3	76	52
Italy	195	381	442	2,631	6,981	9,048
Latvia	2	.....	.....	15	1	4
Lithuania	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Netherlands	218	554	221	3,756	5,831	6,688
Norway	52	61	54	733	1,103	1,212
Poland	20	1	9	261	22	183
Portugal	28	62	96	272	1,177	1,351
Azores and Madeira	15	14	32	179	364	554
Roumania	6	.....	.....	44	19	3
Spain	47	209	204	793	2,586	2,427
Sweden	89	235	276	2,114	2,763	3,474
Switzerland	193	509	1,109	3,488	7,444	10,902
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	4	.....	.....	257	4	11
Yugoslavia	14	1	10	64	5	45
TOTAL EUROPE	2,344	12,770	5,766	39,891	71,381	84,365
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Arabia	.....	.....	2,616	.....	.....	12,127
Belgian Congo	.....	24	111	1	1,644	703
Burma*	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	32
China	178	146	168	2,466	3,912	3,347
Greenland	.....	.....	.....	512	.....	.....
Egypt	17	9	3	547	1,490	155
Ethiopia	.....	7	2	2	38	49
French Africa	5	.....	1	65	112	17
French East Africa	7	.....	.....	218	9	.....
French Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Oceania	.....	.....	348	1	.....	417
French West Indies	.....	6	2	1	57	123
Madagascar	2	2	.....	36	28	9
St. Pierre and Miquelon	.....	3	1	10	11	12
Iran	12	5	12	84	959	288
Iraq	108	.....	626	303	799	1,418
Transjordan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Italian Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	471	1,152	1,047	4,643	3,144	5,551
Korea	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Liberia	10	.....	.....	38	7	7
Morocco	2	15	3	69	346	142
Indonesia	51	16	76	786	2,261	1,454
Netherlands Guiana	.....	43	.....	.....	873	326
Netherlands Antilles	.....	477	781	.....	7,286	3,713
Israel†	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	504
Philippine Islands	11	84	122	386	6,442	4,203
Portuguese Africa	.....	.....	.....	1	77	212
Portuguese Asia	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Siam	.....	.....	.....	10	79	72
Canary Islands	1	2	.....	14	7	11
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria	1	2	3	13	28	429
Turkey	25	120	58	251	1,064	1,207
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	901	2,113	6,025	10,460	30,679	36,532
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	33,046	191,470	183,300	491,353	2,132,831	2,266,978
TOTAL IMPORTS	44,286	231,993	213,405	677,451	2,636,945	2,761,207

*See British Countries prior to 1948. †See British Countries prior to 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Main Groups—						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	8.9	35.0	33.0	125.1	349.9	377.4
Animals and Animal Products	1.4	15.0	5.3	25.2	84.7	74.1
Fibres, Textiles and Products	5.5	28.3	24.4	87.4	350.6	333.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2.4	6.3	6.9	32.1	73.7	86.3
Iron and Products	11.3	66.9	60.1	162.6	782.3	891.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2.6	14.1	14.8	38.4	155.8	174.7
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	6.7	46.2	46.1	121.7	606.2	535.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.2	10.3	11.8	35.2	118.4	130.7
Miscellaneous Commodities	3.3	9.9	11.1	49.6	115.3	158.1
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	44.3	232.0	213.4	677.5	2,636.9	2,761.2
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits	1,481	6,349	7,230	20,948	59,561	72,623
Nuts	248	3,820	1,947	3,499	31,027	23,187
Vegetables	411	925	1,693	6,051	7,523	19,185
Grains and products	1,248	5,110	2,592	17,274	30,565	25,857
Sugar and products	1,231	5,738	4,509	20,581	71,752	71,084
Cocoa and chocolate	161	695	491	2,065	16,460	13,998
Coffee and chicory	290	2,257	3,210	3,932	23,914	28,910
Tea	717	1,454	1,193	9,570	17,739	21,347
Beverages, alcoholic	1,023	2,583	3,054	6,970	15,692	22,020
Gums and resins	91	818	307	1,404	6,214	5,302
Oils, vegetable	404	781	1,873	11,870	20,912	23,812
Rubber and products	986	2,784	2,373	11,290	31,607	29,020
Tobacco	196	275	373	2,251	3,170	3,942
Vegetable products, other	395	1,455	2,158	7,418	13,784	17,106
TOTAL	8,880	35,043	33,002	125,121	349,919	377,393
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products	171	383	316	2,491	5,520	5,300
Furs and products	277	2,903	1,230	5,651	24,568	19,576
Hides and skins, raw	259	828	868	2,936	8,351	12,388
Leather, unmanufactured	192	400	656	2,612	4,985	6,645
Leather, manufactured	92	337	268	2,352	5,425	5,481
Animal oils, fats, greases	62	699	757	938	11,872	5,326
Animals and products, other	309	9,450	1,255	8,247	23,981	19,380
TOTAL	1,363	14,999	5,349	25,227	84,702	74,096
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters	924	6,000	9,041	13,237	56,829	67,036
Cotton products	1,025	6,176	4,166	16,298	78,518	73,394
Flax, hemp, jute and products	503	1,779	1,084	8,543	27,259	20,130
Silk and products	519	307	498	6,832	3,843	5,566
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	539	3,334	2,461	9,638	47,744	37,404
Wool products	960	5,171	2,750	15,547	67,322	62,656
Artificial silk and products	337	2,732	1,428	3,734	29,680	30,129
Textile products, other	702	2,752	3,012	13,615	39,425	36,716
TOTAL	5,510	28,251	24,440	87,443	350,619	333,032
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured	285	1,260	939	5,050	11,484	14,908
Wood, manufactured	312	1,105	1,179	4,296	13,766	15,273
Paper	528	1,354	1,577	7,520	17,213	20,068
Books and printed matter	1,274	2,593	3,165	15,277	31,268	36,078
TOTAL	2,399	6,312	6,860	32,143	73,730	86,327
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore	8	584	323	2,830	15,507	12,057
Scrap	173	1,080	67	857	10,454	7,917
Castings and forgings	116	645	833	2,574	9,793	12,588
Rolling mill products	1,892	8,457	5,571	25,470	83,929	98,093
Pipes, tubes and fittings	156	2,235	1,362	1,972	18,598	28,145
Wire and chain	148	1,431	783	1,992	12,653	12,008

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products—Conc.						
Farm implements and machinery	512	12,698	10,639	20,320	139,993	177,210
Hardware and cutlery	146	973	777	2,147	10,144	11,650
Household machinery	156	897	1,023	2,613	11,043	10,835
Mining, metallurgical machinery	305	2,066	1,937	5,261	22,541	33,379
Business, printing machinery	338	2,316	1,121	5,804	24,476	24,666
Other non-farm machinery	1,472	12,566	12,661	23,238	159,031	147,436
Tools	105	902	855	2,172	10,999	11,361
Autos, freight and passenger	1,016	2,510	2,766	12,720	27,303	44,442
Automobile parts	3,061	7,585	9,189	24,722	101,261	117,748
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	48	586	551	2,459	11,568	13,196
Engines and boilers	475	3,708	4,328	7,789	50,285	58,698
Cooking and heating apparatus	122	657	997	1,670	6,828	11,547
Iron products, other	1,072	4,972	4,314	15,944	55,850	58,574
Total	11,321	66,868	60,098	162,554	782,255	891,551
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—						
Aluminium and products	283	1,104	674	4,899	17,662	18,223
Brass, copper, and products	230	1,203	1,127	3,170	12,146	14,721
Tin	139	1,583	443	2,258	7,936	7,910
Precious metals (except gold)	191	1,758	2,378	2,776	16,010	17,661
Clocks and watches	165	366	1,182	2,252	5,302	9,072
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	991	5,195	5,843	13,054	62,127	69,802
Non-ferrous products, other	588	2,894	3,103	9,987	34,628	37,303
Total	2,586	14,103	14,750	38,396	155,812	174,692
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products	457	2,855	2,226	7,660	30,773	32,965
Coal	2,731	15,388	11,378	35,826	186,388	141,149
Coal products	270	1,338	1,169	3,346	19,839	15,734
Glass and glassware	535	1,935	2,048	6,670	25,925	25,403
Petroleum, crude	1,323	15,599	20,711	40,972	191,980	189,364
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	752	6,211	5,775	14,635	109,802	85,300
Stone and products	332	1,304	1,163	6,880	20,084	23,849
Non-metallic products, other	349	1,577	1,592	5,733	21,391	21,565
Total	6,749	46,207	46,063	121,721	606,182	535,329
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids	58	299	452	1,694	3,926	4,149
Cellulose products	141	427	489	1,719	4,451	5,654
Drugs and medicines	180	1,264	1,043	3,389	13,164	14,829
Dying and tanning materials	309	945	874	4,313	10,117	10,294
Fertilizers	408	584	955	3,873	6,298	7,768
Paints and varnishes	197	1,116	1,262	3,774	14,277	13,866
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	365	1,809	1,421	7,908	18,481	18,534
Synthetic resins and products	105	1,053	1,543	980	15,012	16,655
Chemical products, other	422	2,834	3,717	7,556	32,654	38,911
Total	2,185	10,330	11,755	35,206	118,380	130,660
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films	97	284	268	1,318	3,624	3,753
Toys and sporting goods	136	354	294	2,446	4,331	5,758
Refrigerators and parts	7	493	739	1,080	5,816	7,342
Musical Instruments	123	280	294	1,236	3,357	3,800
Scientific equipment	313	1,593	1,753	4,352	17,594	20,895
Aircraft and parts	39	805	944	2,883	7,854	13,256
Works of art	183	265	207	2,287	1,865	2,516
Canadian Tourists' purchases	608	7	1,340	8,715	316	28,847
Parcels of small value	392	1,272	702	4,428	9,590	12,597
Wax, mineral and vegetable	25	191	136	441	2,211	2,105
Miscellaneous	397	683	819	5,251	7,052	10,315
Miscellaneous, other	445	1,697	2,118	9,133	25,401	23,087
Canadian goods returned	253	663	354	2,269	7,988	5,856
Non-commercial articles	276	1,290	1,118	3,801	18,348	18,001
Total	3,292	9,879	11,087	49,640	115,346	158,128

Prosperous Conditions Prevailed In Haiti Throughout Last Year

Exports reached record levels—Imports were higher but values were reduced—Agricultural production increased—Government revenues were buoyant—Labour conditions generally good—Industrial development proceeding.

By A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana

(5 gourdes equal U.S.$1)

HAVANA, Cuba, January 6, 1950.—Prosperous conditions prevailed in Haiti generally during 1949 as the value of exports reached record levels. The volume of imports also increased, although values were lower. Favourable weather conditions, in contrast to those of the previous year, brought about sharply increased agricultural production. Government revenues were buoyant, although increased extraordinary expenses caused a budgetary deficit. Prices for exports were generally satisfactory, coffee prices in particular reaching a new high in the last quarter of the year.

Consumers benefited from reduced prices for imports and, although the volume of retail sales dropped during the summer months, the change was not as pronounced as usual, and there was an expected upturn towards the end of the year.

Work afforded by the Bicentennial Exposition and related development helped to maintain the volume of employment.

Agricultural Production Satisfactory

Agricultural production in 1949 was most satisfactory, as the drought and floods of the previous year were replaced by moderate rainfall at well-spaced intervals.

Coffee.—The 1948-49 coffee crop, amounting to 316,000 bags of 80 kilos each, was approximately the same as in the previous year, but the quality was higher. The entire crop was marketed at satisfactory prices. The new crop has been estimated in excess of 330,000 bags, and the prospects are that it will be marketed at greatly enhanced prices.

Sisal.—As a result of extensive new plantings, the yield of sisal for 1949 should approximate 70,000,000 pounds, depending mainly on the incentive offered by world prices. Value of sisal exports for 1949 should exceed those for 1948.

Sugar.—Sugar production was 2,000 short tons greater than in 1948, despite a shorter grinding season, total production amounting to 48,805 short tons. The prospects are that this figure will be slightly exceeded in the new crop.

Bananas.—Chaotic marketing conditions, caused by difficulties between the Haitian Government and buying concessionaires, resulted in a fall in the volume of bananas exported. However, as a result of improved conditions, exports increased towards the end of the year.

Grains.—Favourable weather conditions seriously affected the 1948-49 grain crop. The current corn crop will be approximately 190,000,000 pounds as compared with 75,000,000 pounds in 1948. The estimate for millet is 295,000,000 pounds, some 140,000,000 pounds over the figure for the previous year.

Rice production of 51,000,000 pounds will be approximately the same as last year. A critical rice shortage was avoided in April by importing 2,000 bags.

Labour conditions were generally good throughout 1949, as the employment of a large labour force on the construction of the Bicentennial Exposition and considerable private construction in and around the capital provided a large volume of work.

Substantial reductions in the price of textiles, lard and flour, together with satisfactory price levels for agricultural produce, combined to keep the situation stable.

Major export commodities were: coffee, sisal, bananas, handicraft goods, cacao, sugar and cotton in the order named. Imports, in order of importance, were: cotton textiles, flour, machinery, iron and steel, soap, dried fish and petroleum products. Statistics for the full fiscal year ending September 30, 1949, are not yet available, but listed below are the latest published figures:

Haitian Imports and Exports

	Imports Gds.	Exports Gds.
Six months ending March 31, 1948	83,255,299	73,850,687
Six months ending March 31, 1949	82,576,137	81,854,405

Canada's share of Haitian imports increased slightly during 1949 and, with the establishment of improved shipping connections, a further increase can be expected, provided present prosperous conditions are maintained.

Work has continued slowly on a new sugar mill in southern Haiti, which will have a capacity of 180,000 tons of cane per year. Erection of a similar mill in northern Haiti has been authorized.

Two oil-pressing mills, moved to the capital's new industrial zone, have enlarged their capacity, and a modern high-speed factory for the production of sisal shoes has also been erected there. A propane-bottling plant has been completed and is in operation on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince. The new textile mill will soon be reaching maximum production.

The number of tourists visiting Haiti has sharply increased, and a record season is expected this year with the inauguration of the widely advertised Bicentennial Exposition. A considerable increase has been effected in available accommodation, and a record year is in prospect.

Extraordinary expenses caused by the Bicentennial Exposition have resulted in a budget deficit despite record revenues. The public debt at September 30, 1949, the end of the last fiscal year, stood at 42,850,420 gourdes, with a treasury deficit of 3,047,542 gourdes as compared with 44,257,696 gourdes, allowing for a treasury surplus of 1,142,570 gourdes on September 30, 1948.

Government receipts to September 30, 1949, were 83,098,855 gourdes, while expenses amounted to 96,578,820 gourdes. For the previous year, total receipts were 78,767,279 gourdes, while expenses were 74,498,140 gourdes.

The budget for the current fiscal year has been announced at 73,216,350 gourdes, the largest recorded so far, as the original budget for the previous fiscal year was 67,415,446 gourdes.

Continued firm world prices for Haitian agricultural products, chief among which is coffee, would indicate a favourable level of economic activity during the forthcoming year. The most unhealthy feature of this situation is the large budget deficit at a time of record revenues. However, it is not expected that extraordinary expenditures will bulk as large in the forthcoming fiscal year, so that there is some prospect of revenues meeting expenditures.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Trinidad Requires Licences for Trade Samples

Port-of-Spain, February 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Importers in Trinidad were notified by the Controller of Imports on February 7, that, prior to importation, import licences must be obtained for commercial samples of any value from hard-currency sources, and that samples imported without a valid import licence are liable to confiscation.

Ireland Announces Further Import Quotas and Quota Periods

Dublin, January 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Ireland has announced further quotas and quota periods as follows:

Certain Pneumatic Motor Car Tires—15,000 articles, compared with 5,000 articles for the previous six months.

Certain Pneumatic Bicycle Tires—45,000 articles; this amount is identical with that for the previous six months.

Certain Inner Tubes for Motor Car Tires—15,000 articles, compared with 5,000 articles for previous six months.

Certain Inner Tubes for Bicycle Tires—35,000 articles; this amount is identical with that for the previous six months.

In all of the above cases the quota period extends from February 1, 1950, to July 31, 1950.

Certain Rubber Boots and Shoes—800,000 articles, compared with 450,000 articles for similar previous period.

Certain Heeled Rubber Footwear—20,000 articles compared with 10,000 articles for the previous six months' period.

The period fixed in the last two cases extends from February 1, 1950, to January 31, 1951.

Transportation

Lists of ocean-going departures from Canadian ports, which have been published regularly in "Foreign Trade", will be discontinued with this issue, due to the fact that many ships shown on berth for certain ports are being cancelled or diverted after "Foreign Trade" has gone to press. An alternative service will be provided by the Transportation and Communications Division, which is in a position to furnish information concerning trade routes and the latest available sailings to foreign ports, should shippers experience any difficulty in obtaining details from steamsihp operators and agents. On application to teh Transportation and Communications Division, shippers may obtain a list of the principal Canadian trade routes, and the various firms maintaining services thereon.

Steamship operators and agents are invited to supply the Transportation and Communications Division with their latest sailing schedules, in order that a complete record of ocean-going departures may be maintained.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. MCCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.
Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771. Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—B. I. RANKIN, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).
Territory includes Taiwan (Formosa).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main — B. J. BACHAND, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Territory includes Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. BROWNE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada. The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Iran and Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825, Manila, Republic of Philippines.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. ALLEN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

Cape Town—C. B. BIRKETT, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.
Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquira Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.
Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations Feb. 6	Nominal Quotations Feb. 14
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·3275	·3275
		Free	·2085	·1221	·1221
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0515	·0515
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·4640	2·4640
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0220	·0220
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0262	·0262
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6417	·6417
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0598	·0598
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0183	·0183
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5641	·5641
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1980	·1980
Cuba	Peso	...	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	...	·0200	·0220	·0220
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1592	·1592
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0815	·0815
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·1587	3·1587
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4400	·4400
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·7748	2·7748
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0048	·0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0032	·0032
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0063	·0063
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0174	·0174
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2619	·2619
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5500	·5500
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1925	·1925
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1178	·1178
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Iran	Rial	....	·0312	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	3·0800	3·0800
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0018	·0018
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1273	·1273
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2895	·2895
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5833	·5833
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	3·0800	3·0800
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1540	·1540
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3325	·3325
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0693	·0715
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5500	·5500
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0385	·0385
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3593	·3593
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·1008	·1008
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2126	·2126
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2563	·2562
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3911	·3911
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·7241	·7241
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3289	·3289
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....